THE DAILY UNION VEDETTE.

A champion brave, alert and strong....To aid the right, oppose the wrong.

Vol. II.] Camp Douglas, U. T., Tuesday Morning, January 3, 1865. [No. 155.

The Daily Union Vedette,

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,) AT

CAMP DOUGLAS, U. T.,

—BY—

OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN,

—OF THE—

California and Nevada Volunteers.

Terms of Subscription; Invariably in Advance

One copy one year	$16 00
One copy six months	9 00
One copy three months	5 00
One copy one week, (delivered by carrier)	50

Rates of Advertising:

Business cards one month	$ 5 00
" " three months	12 00
" " six months	20 00
One square (ten lines or less) one insertion	1 50
" " " two insertions	2 50
" " " three insertions	3 25
" " " one week	4 00
" " " one month	8 00
" " " two months	12 00
" " " three months	16 00
" " " six months	24 00
One-eighth column, one insertion	3 00
" " one week	6 00
" " one month	12 00
" " three months	25 00
" " six months	40 00
One-quarter column, one insertion	5 00
" " one month	15 00
" " three months	35 00
" " six months	65 00
One-half column, one insertion	8 00
" " one month	25 00
" " three months	60 00
" " six months	90 00
One column, one insertion	15 00
" " one month	45 00
" " three months	90 00
" " six months	$140 00

☞ Transient advertisements, to insure insertion, must be paid for in advance.

☞ SPECIAL NOTICES charged for at the rate of fifty cents a line, each insertion.

☞ MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and DEATHS are published in this paper free of charge.

☞ All Orders addressed "To the Publishers of the DAILY UNION VEDETTE, Camp Douglas, Utah Territory," will meet with prompt attention.

☞ All Communications must be addressed to the "Editor of the DAILY UNION VEDETTE, Camp Douglas, Utah Territory."

☞ MR. LUCIUS A. BILLINGS is our authorized Agent for the transaction of business in Salt Lake City. Orders left for him at the U. S. Subsistence Storehouse, Main street, will be promptly attended to.

L. F. FISHER,

No. 629 Washington Street, is the only Agent for THE DAILY UNION VEDETTE, in the city of San Francisco. All orders for advertising, left with him will be promptly attended to.

J. M. SIMMONS,

Assistant Assessor Internal Revenue, First Division, District of Utah.

Residence: Two doors east of the Theatre, opposite City Hall, Salt Lake City. s20tf

JAS. M. THURMOND,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW

Office at Oriental Hotel, up stairs.

Particular attention given to Criminal business. All Legal Instruments drawn up on the shortest notice. d5tf

J. P. TIERNAN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

SALT LAKE HOUSE.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 4 to 9 P. M. jan3

JAS. W. STEVENS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, will practice in all the Courts of the Territory. Office on 1st East Temple street, opposite Seventy's Hall. oct11-tf

GILBERT & SONS.

Dealers in

Groceries, Hardware, Clothing etc.

d1f Main St., next to Salt Lake House.

SALT LAKE HOUSE,

P. LITTLE.....Proprietor.

East Temple Street, Salt Lake City. s26tf

CALIFORNIA HOUSE!

State Street, Salt Lake City.

McMASTERS & MASON, Proprietors.

T. D. BROWN & SON,

Provision Store,

EXPRESS & EXCHANGE OFFICE,

East Temple Street, Salt Lake City.

JOHN M. CLARK. | JOHN W. KERR. | M. B. CLARK.

CLARK & CO.,

BANKERS,

East Temple st., (Salt Lake House,) G. S. L. City.

Exchange Sold on all parts of the United States and Europe. s26tf

HADLEY & MINER,

Auction and Commission Merchants

Main Street, No. 6, below 2d South Temple street.

All kinds of Merchandise and Stock taken and Sold on Commission.

Stock Sales at 10 A. M. Regular Sales every evening at 6½ o'clock. dec15tf-plm

JAMES LINFORTH,

Commission Merchant,

208 BATTERY STREET,

San Francisco, Cal.

Sight Drafts on Salt Lake City, Utah Territory.
" " " Austin, Nevada Territory.

Particular attention given to purchases for Utah. jy2tf

T. B. HELLER. B. F. SNYDER.

HELLER & SNYDER,

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Second South Temple Street, two doors from East Temple Street, (west.)

WILL sell at public and private sale, at Ten o'clock every morning, Horses, Wagons, Merchandise, etc. Warehouse for Storage.

Wanted: Produce of all kinds. s19tf

N. S. RANSOHOFF & CO.

Dealers in

Dry Goods & Ready Made Clothing.

o3tf Main Street, Salt Lake City

UNITED STATES SALOON.

W. L. SHOLES, Proprietor.

This is the FIRST and OLDEST established House in

SALT LAKE CITY.

If you wish the BEST DRINK, cold or hot, call at this house.

If you wish the BEST COCKTAIL, call at this house.

If you wish to smoke the BEST CIGAR, call at this house.

If you wish to read the LATEST NEWS, call at this house.

If you wish to be TREATED LIKE A GENTLEMAN, call at this house.

A GOOD FIRE

always kept at this House; also, a fine

OYSTER AND LUNCH ROOM,

where everybody can be served on the shortest notice by CHARLEY TURNER or MR. ANGELL.

Lunch Room open day and night, also on Sundays.

Saloon Hours from 4 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night. o25tf

TELEGRAPH COAL BED.

PARTIES can be supplied with Coal at this Mine on the shortest notice.

Orders left at the Telegraph Office or at the Mine, will be promptly attended to.

GEO. W. CARLETON,

Great Salt Lake City, April 6th, 1864. oct3tf

National Corral and Liv'ry Stable

NEXT TO NATIONAL HOTEL, 1ST SOUTH TEMPLE STREET, GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

THE subscribers have fitted up in good style a Stable and Corral, and are now able to furnish

GOOD SADDLE ANIMALS

—AND—

Splendid Turn-Outs

to all who may favor them with their patronage.

HORSES GROOMED AND BOARDED BY THE DAY OR WEEK.

d4tf **MOREHOUS & WALL.**

BOUNTIES! BOUNTIES!!

The Highest Price Paid for

CALIFORNIA BOUNTIES,

—AT THE—

San Francisco Clothing House.

nov3tf **AARON NEWFIELD.**

M. BERGER. I. MORRIS.

PROVISION MARKET!

The undersigned having procured a stall in the

NEW CITY MARKET,

Will keep constantly on hand a good stock of

CHOICE FRUITS, GROCERIES, BUTTER, EGGS, POULTRY AND PRODUCE OF ALL KINDS,

Which we will sell at prices to suit the times.

n17tf **MORRIS & BERGER.**

BEN. HOLLADAY, New York. } { W. L. HALSEY, G. S. L. City.

HOLLADAY & HALSEY,

BANKERS.

At the office of the Overland Stage Line, Great Salt Lake City, will pay the highest rates for

GOLD DUST AND COIN.

Dust bought for Coin or Currency.

Cash paid for Govern't Vouchers.

Drafts payable in Coin or Currency sold on

New York,

San Francisco, Cal.,

Virginia City, Idaho,

Denver City, Colorado,

Atchinson, Kansas,

Portland, Oregon and

Victoria, British Columbia.

Postage Currency and Revenue Stamps for sale. my2tf

YOUNG AMERICA SALOON.

THE undersigned having newly purchased and fitted up the above Saloon respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and the public as they are always prepared to supply them with the finest brands of

Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

HOT AND COLD DRINKS

got up in the

FINEST STYLE.

Liquors, 25 cents.

nov21tf MAGEE & JACKSON.

MANSION HOUSE,

Corner Emigration street and State Road,

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

The undersigned having taken this large and commodious Hotel, respectfully solicits the patronage of the public.

Excellent sleeping accommodations, and the table provided with the best the market affords.

Good corral and stabling on the premises.

d7tf L. A. JOHNSON.

CITY RESTAURANT.

Main Street, (opposite U. S. Subsistence Store-house,) Salt Lake City.

The subscriber having fitted up in elegant style this

NEW RESTAURANT,

And made it

NEAT AND COMPLETE

In all its apartments and arrangements, are determined so to keep it that those patronizing them will find no fault. The Tables will always be supplied with the

Best the Market Affords.

Board per week,.....$16,00

sep27tf R. BAKER, Proprietor

GREENBACK SALOON,

Cor. Main and 2d South Temple St.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING NEWLY supplied the above saloon with the BEST BRANDS of

WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS,

Is the only place where you can get the real

SAN FRANCISCO COCKTAILS,

NEW YORK PUNCHES, and

PHILADELPHIA TOM AND JERRYS.

n26tf **M. ANTON, Prop'r.**

IOWA HOUSE,

MAIN STREET,

BOISE CITY, IDAHO TERRITOY.

WE HAVE RECENTLY ADDED SLEEPING ROOMS, double and single. Can now furnish

NICE, CLEAN BEDS,

with an abundant supply of warm blankets for forty persons, and

Spring Beds

for those who prefer them. Our table will be supplied with the best in the market. Hay and grain fed at our stables on reasonable terms. Give us a trial.

s17 3mp P. SMITH & CO.

ORIENTAL RESTAURANT.

(On the San Francisco plan.)

South west corner, Main & 2d South Temple Sts.

SALT LAKE CITY.

STEELE, ROGERS & CO., Proprietors.

WE are now prepared to accommodate all those who extend to us their patronage.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS,

From 5¼ A. M. to 2½ A. M. Our tables will be always supplied with the

Best the Market Affords.

☞ Ball parties accommodated on the shortest notice. d5tf

UNITED STATES MAIL.

UTAH TERRITORY.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Washington City, October 12, 1864.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3 P. M. of March 6th, 1865, (to be decided by 13th,) for conveying the mails of the United States in the Territory of UTAH, from July 1st, 1865, to June 30th, 1866, on the routes and by the schedule of departures and arrivals herein specified, being routes established by act of Congress, approved June 30th, 1864.

14627—From Fort Bridger, by Richville, Soda Springs, the upper crossing of Snake River, and Virginia City, (Montana,) to Hell Gate, 510 miles and back, twice a month.
Bids for service once a week invited.
Bidders to propose a schedule of departures and arrivals.

14628—From Fort Bridger, by Boise City, (Idaho Territory,) and Grand Ronde Valley, Oregon, to Walla-Walla, (Washington Territory) 700 miles and back, twice a month.
Bids for service once a week invited.
Bidders to propose a schedule of departures and arrivals.

14629—From Salt Lake City, by Fillmore City and St. George, to Los Angeles, (California,) 770 miles and back, twice a month.
Bids for once-a-week service invited.
Bidders to propose a schedule of departures and arrivals.

14630—From Fillmore City, by Beaver, Parowan, and Cedar City, to St. George, 275 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Fillmore City Monday and Wednesday at 6 a. m.;
Arrive at St. George sixth day by 6 p. m.;
Leave St. George Monday and Wednesday at 6 a. m.;
Arrive at Fillmore City sixth day by 6 p. m.

14631—From Hyrum to Paradise, 8 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Hyrum Saturday at 6 a. m.;
Arrive at Paradise by 10 a. m.;
Leave Paradise at 1 p. m.;
Arrive at Hyrum by 5 p. m.

14632—From Ogden City to Plain City, 10 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Ogden City Friday at 8 a. m.;
Arrive at Plain City by 11 a. m.;
Leave Plain City at 2 p. m.;
Arrive at Ogden City by 5 p. m.

14633—From Ogden City to Huntsville, 13 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Ogden City Friday at 8 a. m.;
Arrive at Huntsville by 12 m.;
Leave Huntsville at 1 p. m.;
Arrive at Ogden City by 5 p. m.

14634—From Salt Lake City, by Jordan, to Herriman, 21 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Salt Lake City Thursday at 6 a. m.;
Arrive at Herriman by 12 m.;
Leave Herriman at 1 p. m.;
Arrive at Salt Lake City by 7 p. m.

14635—From Rockville to Springdale, 5 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Rockville Monday at 10 a. m.;
Arrive at Springdale by 12 m.;
Leave Springdale at 1 p. m.;
Arrive at Rockville by 3 p. m.

14636—From Salt Lake City, by Mountain, Weber, Morgan, Porter, Croydon, Heuneffer, Coalville, Hoytville, Wanship, Peoa, Kamas, Heber, Mound, Midway, and Charleston, to Provo City, 168 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Salt Lake City Thursday at 6 a. m.;
Arrive at Provo City in seven days at 6 p. m.;
Leave Provo City Thursday at 6 a. m.;
Arrive at Salt Lake City in seven days by 6 p. m.

14637—From Salt Lake City, by E T City, Grantsville, Tooele, Shambiss, Cedar Fort, Fairfield, and Goshen, to Payson, 105 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Salt Lake City Thursday at 6 a. m.;
Arrive at Payson Saturday by 6 p. m.;
Leave Payson Monday at 6 a. m.;
Arrive at Salt Lake City Wednesday by 6 p. m.
Bids for twice-a-week service invited.

14638—From Brigham City, by Mendon, Wellsville, Hyrum, Millville, Providence, Logan, Hyde Park, Smithfield, and Richmond, to Franklin, 72 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Brigham City Thursday at 6 a. m.;
Arrive at Franklin next day by 12 m.;
Leave Franklin at 1 p. m.;
Arrive at Brigham next day by 6 p. m.:
Bids for more frequent service invited; also bids to extend service to Soda Springs, 60 miles further.

14639—From Salt Creek, by Poule, Round, and Holden, to Fillmore, 66 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Salt Creek Monday at 6 a. m.;
Arrive at Fillmore next day by 6 p. m.;
Leave Fillmore Wednesday at 6 a. m.;
Arrive at Salt Creek next day by 6 p. m.

14640—From Mount Pleasant to Moroni, 10 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Mount Pleasant Saturday at 8 a. m.:
Arrive at Maroni by 12 m.;
Leave Moroni at 1 p. m.;
Arrive at Mount Pleasant by 5 p. m.
Bids for more frequent service invited.

14641—From Fountain to Wales, 12 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Fountain Saturday at 12 m.;
Arrive at Wales by 4 p. m.;
Leave Wales Saturday at 7 a. m.;
Arrive at Fountain by 11 a. m.
Bids for more frequent service invited.

14642—From Springville, by Spanish Fork, Canon, Fairview, Mount Pleasant, Springtown, Ephraim, and Manti, to Gunnison, 87 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Springville Saturday at 6 a. m.;
Arrive at Gunnison next day by 6 p. m.;
Leave Gunnison Monday at 6 a. m.;
Arrive at Springville next day by 6 p. m.
Bids for more frequent service invited.

14643—From Fillmore City to Deseret, 30 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Fillmore City Monday at 8 a. m.;
Arrive at Deseret by 4 p. m.;
Leave Deseret Tuesday at 8 a. m.;
Arrive at Fillmore City by 4 p. m.

14644—From Beaver to Minersville, 17 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Beaver Tuesday at 7 a. m.;
Arrive at Minersville by 12 m.;
Leave Minersville at 3 p. m.;
Arrive at Beaver by 8 p. m.
Bids for more frequent service invited.

14645—From Cedar City, by Pinto, Pine Valley, Alger, Rannoy, and Diamond, to Saint George, 80 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Cedar City Wednesday at 8 a. m.;
Arrive at Saint George Friday by 2 p. m.;
Leave Saint George Saturday at 8 a. m.;
Arrive at Cedar City Tuesday by 2 p. m.
Bids for twice-a-week service invited.

14646—From Gunnison to Chicken Creek, 20 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Gunnison Monday at 8 a. m.;
Arrive at Chicken Creek by 6 p. m.;
Leave Chicken Creek Tuesday at 8 a. m.;
Arrive at Gunnison by 6 p. m.

Bids must provide for the conveyance of the mail with "celerity, certainty, and security," using the terms of the law.

For form of proposal, guarantee, and certificate, and for instructions, requirements, etc., etc., bidders are referred to the pamphlet advertisement of this date at the principal post-offices.

W. DENNISON, Postmaster-General.

dec21w4

NEW STORE! NEW STORE !!

ELLIS & BROTHERS

Have just received a full and complete assortment of

General Merchandise,

consisting in part of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

MILLINERY GOODS IN VARIETY,

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hats,
Embroideries of all descriptions,
Cassimere and Bezage Shawls,
Ladies', Misses and Children's Shoes,
Yankee Notions, etc., etc.

Also, a full assortment of Gentlemen's

Ready Made Clothing,

Gent's Furnishing Goods,

Hats and Caps of all prices and qualities,
Boots and shoes of the best manufacture,
California blankets of varied shades,
Straw mattings, Window shades, etc.

And a full and complete assortment of

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY

Rope of all sizes, Glass and Queens ware, Stationery and Blank Books, Dye Stuffs, etc.,

All of which we offer for sale, wholesale and retail, at prices cheaper than the cheapest, taking as our motto

Small Profits and Quick Sales.

One of our firm residing in the market city, our facilities are such that we shall constantly be in receipt of new goods, which we will endeavor always to purchase with an eye open to the requirements and to the advantage of this community.

Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere and we assure you that you will be satisfied.

Politeness, strict attention, and Accommodation to Customers, will always be the order of the day.

☞ **All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.**

☞ Our place of business is on the west side of East Temple street, (Main street.)

o8-tf ELLIS & BROTHERS.

SCOTT, KERR & CO.,

BANKERS,

(*Successors of Powers, Newman & Co.,*)

EAST TEMPLE STREET,

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,

(Godbe's old Drug Store,)

Receive Moneys on Deposit,
Buy Coin,
Gold Dust,
and Exchange.

Pay interest on Time Deposits, by special agreement, and transact a General Banking Business.

CORRESPONDENT:

METROPOLITAN BANK, N Y CITY.
DREXEL & CO., Phila., Pa.
SCOTT, KERR & CO., Leavenworth, Kansas. dec1-tf

The Daily Union Vedette.

TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 3, 1864.

POLYGAMY.

From the hour of the promulgation of this dogma of the Mormon Church to the present time, wherever its leaders have attempted to establish themselves, in whatever community, they have met with the unqualified, unrelenting hostility of those among whom they sought to dwell. Had this opposition come from that portion of society which fear of the law alone usually holds in check, the fact would have been a powerful argument in favor of some virtue inhering in themselves or their religion. Such, however, has never been the case. On the contrary, something in their system has everywhere exhibited a dangerous tendency to draw together in a bond of inexplicable union many of those who are often found tripping at the limits of the law and stumbling over the outer safe-guards of society; those, in short, who are ever restless under the wholesome restraints of social discipline. Thus, while that peculiar Mormonism, of which polygamy is the distinguishing characteristic, has found friends among those most difficult to hold in even uncertain subjection to the usages of civilization, the better portion of mankind, the law-abiding, have ever been its uncompromising enemies. Wherefore this antagonism? Because the propagandists of polygamy openly advocate, and persistently practice, in defiance of public opinion, a system of licensed prostitution, obnoxious to decency and virtue, and totally subversive of the fundamental principles of civilization; thus, not only offending the known laws of the land, but outraging that common sentiment of Christianity on which rest the foundations of all good government. Not content with this, they have called their proselytes from other lands and taught them to violate their allegiance to ours, which gives them honors and secure asylum, by licentious practices forbidden in their own. Is it denied that such have been the teachings of the Mormon Priesthood since the day that Brigham Young assumed the Dictatorship of the Church? His sermons, so called, are shameless records of the fact, abounding in tirades of abuse of that Government of whose clemency he has been an unworthy recipient, and whose forbearance he has long since ceased to deserve. It is a fact no one will attempt to refute, that neither he nor his creatures, who rant in obedience to his wishes, allow any occasion to pass unimproved for the indulgence of unseemly vulgarities of this nature, and scarce a Sabbath comes that is not desecrated, and the eager crowd in the Mormon Tabernacle delighted, by language which neither loyal or polite ears listen with any degree of composure. Open defiance of the law, scoffings at the sacrifices of patriotism are daily indulged, and blasphemous prayers breathed, which ought to blast the speech of those that utter them, that the devastation of war may continue in our land until the letter of a certain favorite Mormon prophecy shall be fulfilled. This most charitable oracle, engendered in the intense hatred of a ferocious fanaticism, oft repeated with a keen relish which betrays the parent wish and dwelt upon with delight that affects no concealment, presents to the frenzied fancies of those who desire its consummation, the pleasant prospect of a nation destroyed, its manhood slain, and its female purity given up to the damnable lusts of these human satyrs. Shame and infamy ineffaceable rest forever upon the memory of him whose speech could give utterance to such outrageous sentiments. Yet, we have heard them, and many have cried, Amen! but we believe there were many more whose souls shamed them, that the honor of their religion should be in such unworthy keeping. This polygamy, then, is the distinctive feature of Mormonism, as taught by Brigham Young. Buried among the ruins of kindred institutions when the earth shuddered and yawned at the death of Jesus, after the lapse of eighteen hundred years, a man arises who, with sublime confidence, attempts to roll backward the centuries of civilization and resurrect from among the dust and rubbish which strew the tomb of barbarism, the mouldering mummy of polygamy. What wonder this loathsome visitant, thus awakened from the sleep of ages and smelling of corruption, should find little welcome among strangers who know it not nor wish to know, but hasten to banish it from the countenance of man? Can anything be imagined better calculated to arouse utter indignation and bring on a conflict truly irrepressible? For, surely, if polygamy be right, then modern civilization is all wrong. The issue is distinct and cannot be evaded. We protest, in the name of the Government, whose purpose cannot be mistaken, and in the name of Christianity, whose principles it upholds, against the practice, under the name of polygamy, of that which has, in truth, no title fit for ears polite.

No law can make murder justifiable, nor theft honorable, neither are the pretended revelations of hypocritic seers sufficient to give countenance to polygamy, at all events, until society shall have been revolutionized. It has been declared unlawful by the highest authority in the land, and because that law has not been enforced let none dream for one moment it has been forgotten. We call upon the people of Utah, who we would fain believe are law abiding, to beware how they allow themselves to be led by the vicious and designing into crimes, from the results of which they will as surely find themselves unable to escape as their leaders will be to relieve them. These latter have their own to answer for, and the day of reckoning will come for them unless the grave, on the brink of which their bloated carcasses totter, snatches them from the uplifted hands of that justice to whose outraged laws they are amenable. They teach a heresy the practice of which begins in disobedience of the law, continues in violation of the dictates of common decency and virtue, and will end in their own infamy and the shame of those they have begotten in the bonds of unholy wedlock. These words may seem harsh, but they are words of truth. We utter them with no feeling but of kindness to the many, and submit to any candid man capable of reflection, whether the practice of polygamy promises any benefits commensurate with the evils as certain to follow as any earthly event is certain.

☞ At Detroit, Michigan, on election day, Mr. George Wilder, who had voted for George Washington, when he was chosen President of the United States, turned his trembling steps from the grave, upon the brink of which he was almost tottering, and came, supported by his son and grandson, to give his last vote for Abraham Lincoln. He had twice voted for the Father of his country, and it was permitted him to vote twice for its preserver. He had twice voted for George Washington, and he had lived to vote for the re-election of the man who will be gratefully remembered by the coming generations, not only of this country but of the world, as the second Washington.

SLEEPERS in churches are hereafter to be counted. The editor of a foreign paper has begun the movement. While sitting in his pew, listening to the song of praise ascending, he says: "Our notice was attracted to the sleepers, and, sacrilegious as the idea might be, we could not help counting the congregation as a whole, and the percentage of sleepers, when—we blush to say it—out of a total of 101 no-less than 27 were sound asleep."

BY PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION VEDETTE.]

New York, Dec. 31st.

The World's City Point special of the 29th says: A demonstration has been made in front of the 6th corps during the past few days indicating offensive movements by the rebels. It is thought by some they were to conceal the withdrawal of troops from Lynchburg or in that direction, to operate against Sheridan, and another to aid the force at Wilmington or Charleston.

Gen. Butler and staff arrived at Aikens Landing on the 28th.

A lady on her way North from Richmond, represents affairs in that city more gloomy than ever, declarations that the rebel cause is hopeless, is openly made among the people. Southern politicians visit the army daily to encourage the soldiers.

The Herald's New Orleans correspondent says: Two recent expeditions from Morganza into the interior of Louisiana had met with great success in breaking up guerrilla camps, capturing stores, etc. 2,500 rebels under Wirt Adams and Scott, were threatening Baton Rouge on the 24th.

A Richmond paper of the 28th informs its readers that official dispatches from Hood represent that he is rallying his army at Columbia; that he brought off with him 75 pieces of artillery, and that he lost no more men than the enemy; that his army might readily be rendered efficient by a more able commander, and the enemy was not pressing him.

New York, Dec. 31st.

Juarez' Government of Mexico offers a bounty of from ninety to one hundred dollars to volunteers from foreign countries who will enter its military service.

A fresh rebellion broke out in Carthagenia but was crushed in a battle fought on the 9th of Dec.

It appears that there were 197 sick soldiers on the North America when she went down; only sixty-two out of 269 persons on board were saved. She had also a valuable cargo of cotton.

Cincinnati, Dec 31st.

The Commercial's Columbia, Tenn., correspondent thinks that the bulk of Hood's army is still north of the Tenn. river. Hood first attempted to strike the river at Decatur, but Granger occupied the place in advance and headed him off. At the same time the gunboats came up the river and compelled him to abandon the point near Florence where he had pontoons. Owing to the bad condition of the roads, developments will not be rapid.

Washington Dec. 29th.

Porter's full report of his operations against Wilmington is received by the Navy Department. The attack was opened on the 24th, with all the ironclads and navy vessels of the fleet; smaller vessels being held in reserve. Previous to making the attack, a torpedo on a large scale, supposed to contain powder enough to explode the magazine of the Fort, was carefully prepared under command of Commodore Rhind, and was exploded under the walls of the Fort. The boat selected was the Louisiana; after being prepared at Norfolk, was towed to Beaufort and filled with powder. The Louisiana was designed as a blockade runner. On the 23d, Rhind was ordered to make ready to explode his torpedo under fort Fisher. At 10:30 p. m. the Louisiana started in tow of the Wilderness, and as soon as the embrazures of the Fort were in sight, the Wilderness cast off and proceeded under steam to within 200 yards of the beach and 500 from Fisher, where she was anchored. A blockade runner went in directly ahead of her, enabling Rhind to make all his preparations without suspicion, and after everything was ready, fuses were lighted and the party escaped to the Wilderness, which steamed out to sea. The explosion occurred at 1:45 on the morning of the 24th, and wasn't at all like what was expected. The vessels in the fleet were shaken but little. It can't be ascertained that the explosion caused any damage to Fisher. The fleet moved in at 11:30 a. m. when the attack commenced.

It was opened in fine style by the New Ironsides, followed by the Monodock, Canonicus and Mapopoc. Seventeen guns were counted on the northeast face, but only five were used, and they were soon silenced. The Minnesota and other large vessels next took position and delivered fire rapidly. As soon as they opened fire it was so severe as to drive the enemy to their bombs. They replied from only one or two guns. Smaller gunboats then took position according to order and joined in the fight. One hour and fifteen minutes after the fight began, the enemy's guns were completely silenced, two magazines blown up and several buildings set on fire. During the heaviest of the attack 115 shots per minute were fired. The enemy's guns were silenced so quickly that no one in the fleet was injured by their fire. Six 100-pounder Parrott guns exploded, killing and wounding in the aggregate 44 men and officers. On the morning of the 25th the transports had arrived and a conference was held with Gens. Butler and Wutzel to decide upon the plan of attack, and it was decided that the fleet should renew the attack while the forces landed and made the assault. Seventeen gunboats, under Captain Gleason, were sent to cover the landing of the troops. The point of landing was five miles east of the fleet. About 3,000 troops were landed, and moved up to within 600 yards of the Fort. One officer ascended the parapet and brought away a flag. A soldier led out a horse, killing the orderly riding him, and brought off his dispatches at sunset. All but the iron-clads were withdrawn, the latter keeping up a slow fire until daylight, expecting to cover the assault. In the forenoon Gen. Wutzel sent word that an assault was impracticable. The army landed about 2 o'clock and commenced re-embarking at 5; one brigade staying on shore during the night covered by the gunboats. Sixty-five rebel soldiers were surrounded as our troops landed, 200 gave themselves up to a small reconnoitering party. The loss of our land forces is not stated. A detachment of gunboats was sent to find the entrance to the harbor, but the channel was so changed that it was not discovered. In the bombardment on the 25th the firing was slow for several hours. The enemy had two guns in an upper battery and managed to strike several vessels, though without doing much damage.

Accompanying the report is a letter from Butler, with Porter's reply to it. Butler says: Upon landing the troops and on accompanying Gen. Wutzel in a thorough reconnoissance of Fort Fisher, we were both of the opinion that the place could not be carried by assault, as it was left substantially uninjured by the fire from the navy. There were seventeen guns protected by traverses and only two of them being dismounted, the balance bearing directly on the beach, covering the only practicable route.

Prisoners captured state that Hoke's division, from Lee's army, arrived at Wilmington on the night before the attack. Wutzel advanced his skirmish line to within fifty yards of the Fort, while the enemy were kept in their bomb proofs. As soon as the fire of the navy ceased, the attack on the Fort was manned as fully as ever, and opened with grape and cannister upon our picket lines. Nothing but operations of a regular siege would serve to reduce the Fort, and as these were not in accordance with instructions and as the weather came on unfavorable, Butler gave orders for re-embarking.

Butler's engineers sustain his opinion that Fort Fisher was practically uninjured by the bombardment.

Porter, in his reply to Butler's letter, said he had ordered his large ships to go to Beaufort for ammunition, and be ready to renew the attack in case he decided to continue it. He stated that they had not commenced to fire rapidly and could keep all the rebels out of sight until troops were within twenty yards of the Fort. He was of the opinion that an assault could be successfully made, but would not wish to place his judgment in opposition to what Wutzel said, who had made a survey of the works.

New York, Dec. 30.

The Associated Press correspondent of Porter's expedition says: It's the opinion of those best competent to judge that Fort Fisher is the strongest earthwork in America, and may be briefly described as a square bastioned earth work, enclosing about five acres, and numbering thirty-six heavy guns.

The steamer Arago arrived last night with Capt. Marshman and forty-seven persons of the steamer North America, from Orleans the 16th, which foundered at sea. She had 200 sick soldiers, twelve cabin passengers and a crew of forty-four men. Sixty-two persons were saved and one hundred lost.

Nashville, Dec. 30th.

The latest news from the front is that on Wednesday, while Thomas was pressing Hood on the river bank he was trying to lay his pontoons, but could not make any progress, as our gunboats were shelling his working parties. Gen. Steadman was sent to operate against Hood, from below, and reached Decatur on the 24th, with a large force, and was also threatening Hood. There is a rumor this morning that Thomas had attacked, routed and captured the most of Hood's fragmentory army. It needs confirmation.

New York, Dec. 30th.

A Mobile dispatch of the 19th says: An infantry force of another raiding party was near Goods' Mills and Pensacola on Sunday. Its advance was driven back several miles.

Capt. Semmes arrived at Mobile on the 18th, from Europe, via Matamoras.

Breckenridge reports his advance as having arrived at Saltville on the 23d, and that the Federals retreated that night towards Hector's Gap, and that the damage to the salt works can soon be repaired, and that many depots on the Virginia railroad are burned.

Fitzhugh Lee claims that Lomax has defeated Sheridan's cavalry in a fight near Gordonsville, with slight loss.

The Richmond Examiner announces with grief, that Mosby has been severely, if not dangerously wounded.

New York, Dec. 30th.

A loyal paper has been established in Savannah, called the *Loyal Georgian*.

A dispatch from Washington, says its arrival there brings dates from Savannah to the 28th. At that time heavy firing was heard in the direction of Brood river. It is thought an effort is being made to intercept Hardee.

The Richmond papers are in great tribulation concerning the situation of affairs and their continued reverses. The Richmond Enquirer strongly urges that Jeff Davis be deposed as commander in chief of the rebel army, and that Gen. Lee be made Generalissimo. In reply, the Sentinel (Jeff's organ) says, no important enterprise is undertaken without consulting Lee. The Examiner also urges the elevation, saying, that both, Confederates and Federals will feel that a strong steady hand is laid upon the wheel, and that it means business and battle, and will make their arrangements accordingly.

Washington, Dec. 30th.

There is no probability of the discontinuance of the bombardment of the Forts defending Wilmington, by Porter, unless ordered so by the Government.

New York, Dec. 30th.

The steamer Lafayette arrived to-day from Havre the 14th, with the remains of Minister Dayton.

New Orleans, Dec. 22d.

The news of the capture of Savannah caused a rejoicing among Union people, and a corresponding depression among the rebels.

An expedition under Gen. Granger, of considerable force, landed at Pascagoula on the 15th, and passed rapidly towards Mobile. A brief skirmish occurred on the 15th near Franklin's creek—the rebels were routed. Many people were rejoiced at the sight of the Union forces. The navy rendered valuable assistance to the troops in landing. Two tin-clad gunboats have gone up the Pascagaula river thirty miles and everything is progressing favorably. Refugees report but 5000 militia in Mobile, and that a strong Union sentiment prevails there.

CITY BAKERY.

THE undersigned beg most respectfully to announce to the public of

SALT LAKE CITY & UTAH TERRITORY,

that they have opened, on Main Street, opposite the Salt Lake House, an

EXTENSIVE BAKERY,

where at all times may be found a full assortment of

Pastry and Cakes of all Kinds,

among which are the following:

FRUIT CAKES,
POUND, do.,
CHRISTMAS, do.,
WASHINGTON, do.,
BOSTON GREEN, do.,
JELLY, do.,
JELLY ROLLS,

and a large stock of

CANDIES,
NUTS,
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,

to which they invite the attention of all.

dec20-tf BRADBURN & CO.

WASHINGTON SALOON,

1st South Temple st., opposite the Theatre,
SALT LAKE CITY.

Finest Wines, Liquors and Cigars
Always on hand.

dec19tf G. MOORE, Proprietor

[COMMUNICATED.]

THE LAWS OF UTAH.

No. 14.

The Perpetual Emigration Fund, an institution belonging exclusively to the Church, and employed as a means for assisting converts from Europe in their journey to Utah, is substantially assisted by Legislative enactments. The property left by any deceased, or absconding person when there is no legal claimant known and sufficiently near to see to it in proper season instead of being placed in the Territorial Treasury where it properly belongs, is deposited in the Perpetual Emigration Fund where it is supposed to remain until proved away by a legal claimant.

The Legislature, also, levys a certain per cent (generally from 5 to 10) upon all moneys collected by ferry and bridge franchises granted by it—the same being paid into this fund for its use and benefit. Illustrations of this system may be found in the Acts of January 20th, 1854 and of January 21st, 1853. (R. S. p. 246. 285.)

Had the Legislature devoted this tax to school purposes, it would have exhibited better judgment and commanded more respect than it did in appropriating it for the purpose of assisting Mormon emigration and none other.

If the writer mistakes not, there was no session of the Legislature in 1858 owing to the threatening storm clouds of war. This review of the objectionable laws of Utah brings us to the session of the Legislature of 1862-3. It is but justice to add in this connection, that the laws reviewed only embrace those which should receive the attention of Congress and the Territorial Legislature.

There are minor Acts somewhat singular in their general character, but which do not, however, affect any right of citizenship. On the other hand, the Legislature has passed very stringent and wholesome laws upon subjects affecting the general tone of society. The attention of the Legislature has been repeatedly called to many of the laws referred to in these articles by Governors Cummings and Harding, without any effect.

While the law making power is subject to censure for enacting such laws and not repealing them when the gross injustice thereof is shown, and while Secretary Fuller, as acting Governor, is subject to still greater censure in approving nearly all of them in signing the codification prepared by the Legislative committee, the Congress itself has been remiss for the neglect manifested in permitting these laws to remain in force until the people are led to regard them as rights. The result will be, as these laws are repealed by the Territorial Legislature or annulled by Congress, as they will be eventually, the action will be regarded as a persecution, and Mormon leaders love to raise that cry. It has a powerful effect among a set of religious fanatics. No other process is more powerful in exciting a community which has attempted to exclude itself from all the world.

This people are no longer isolated. Newly created States and Territories surround them on every side—populated with a busy and energetic people. Even at the present writing, Americans in no inconsiderable numbers are locating in the Territory. They loudly demand their rights as American citizens. Gold and silver mines have been discovered at their threshold doors. Utah cannot combat against destiny.

Although the Legislature has attempted a revision and codification of the statutes, the work has been very poorly executed. The laws are badly arranged—frequently finding an act passed in 1854 among those of 1855.

Having noticed the main features of their objectionable laws, the writer will now refer to a few of their resolutions and memorials from the settlement of the Territory to the session of 1862-3 which will show in a favorable light the spirit animating the men comprising the Legislature, upon the subjects named.

VERY RIDICULOUS.—When you go home a "little elevated," and insist that you see six or seven wives instead of one, it is the height of absurdity for the wife of your bosom to get jealous of the wives that are "all in your eye."

QUERIES FOR QUERULOUS COUPLES.—Does the poetry of married life consist in the husband being *a verse* to the wife, and the wife being *averse* to the husband.

NEVER present a lady with a rose as a token of love, unless you mean to keep your faith *in violet* (inviolate).

MEN are sometimes tried by juries—but, alas! how much oftener by injuries.

Local Matters.

THE expedition which was sent as an escort to the Indian Agent to Fort Mojave, some two months since, returned on Saturday evening last.

They have had a long and rather perilous journey. They found fully as much snow at the South, and in some places in greater depth than here. One man, with an ambulance and four mules, were left at Mountain Meadows, "snowed in."

They also report that a man named Sweat, formerly a corporal in company "F," 3d Inf., C. V., but who deserted from this post last fall, had been murdered by the Indians. He had obtained work in some of the Southern settlements, and on hearing of the approach of the expedition, made his escape from them, and had not proceeded far when he met his death at the hands of the red skins. So they were told.

NEW YEARS was enjoyed very pleasantly by civilians and officers, both in camp and in the city. The customary calls were made and received "good humoredly," the social glass was sipped, and the sweet things tendered by the ladies were tasted with a relish. Many a "Happy New Year" was given in greeting, and judging from general appearances, everybody was made to "feel happy."

EDWARD LANAGAN, formerly a soldier in company "I," 3d Inf., C. V., having been recently discharged from the service, purchased a wagon and four horses for the transportation of himself and family eastward, and while encamped at Fort Bridger, U. T., had his four horses eaten by the wolves, which are prowling in that vicinity this winter. This is a hard loss to an energetic, industrious man, and one not easily made good.

THE several companies at this post, not wishing to pass New Years wholly without notice, even if that much respected and greatly wanted "Major" did not "come to time"—enjoyed splendid dinners in their quarters. One thing much to the *soldiers credit*, we saw not one of them who showed any signs that he had *indulged*.

PRICE OF GOLD.

COIN—215.
DUST—Virginia $36; Boise $32.50.

S. J. LEES, ... E. SHOEBRIDGE.

HURRAH
FOR THE
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS!!

LEES & SHOEBRIDGE,
Main Street,
SALT LAKE CITY,
Have just received from the East and opened a Splendid Stock of
Staple and Fancy Groceries,
Embracing a full Stock of
Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Spices, Oysters, Fruit, Candles,
CHEWING & SMOKING TOBACCO, CIGARS, FANCY PIPES,
Palm, German, Castile & Fancy Soap, Notions, Dye Stuffs, Boots, Shoes, Hats,
STATIONERY, JEWELRY, ETC.
—ALSO—
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF NAILS.
☞ N. B.—The Provision and General Outfitting Business will be conducted at the old stand of S. J. LEES, by the new firm. d9-1m

AUSTIN M CLARK, J. W. AERR, MILTON E CLARK.
Clark & Co.,
BANKERS,
Great Salt Lake City.
DEALERS IN
COIN,
GOLD DUST
and EXCHANGE.
MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT.
Correspond with the Metropolitan Bank, New York; Clark & Co., Leavenworth; Clark & Co., Denver.
Refer by permission to Bank of Commerce, New York; Drexel & Co., Philadelphia. jy1tf

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
NEW-YORK.
S. LELAND & CO.
OCCIDENTAL HOTEL,
SAN FRANCISCO.
LEWIS LELAND & CO.
UNION HALL,
SARATOGA SPRINGS.
W. W. LELAND & CO.
dec29-2m

BODENBURG & KAHN

Respectfully announce to the residents of the Territory, that they have just received from the

EASTERN MARKET,

an entire new stock of

Merchandise,

Which they offer for Sale at their Old Stand, on

EAST TEMPLE STREET.

DRY GOODS,

Consisting of

SILKS, FRENCH AND ENGLISH MERINOS,
POPLINS, LAWNS, MOHAIRS,
MOZAMBIZUES, PLAIN AND FANCY DELAINES,
PRINTS, DENIMS, HICKORYS,
CHECKS, SHEETINGS, LINSEYS, FLANNELS,
and a variety of New Styles
WOOLEN HOODS, NUBIAS, SCARFS
—and—
DOUBLE SHAWLS.

GROCERIES

Of the Finest:

Tea,
Sugar,
Coffee,
Spices,
Dye Stuffs, etc.

Also, a Splendid Stock of

Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes,

Gents' Ready Made

Clothing & Furnishing Goods

MILITARY CLOTH,

Hardware, Queensware, Stationery

Cigars,

CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCO,

etc., ... etc., ... etc.

dec13tf BODENBURG & KAHN.

G. Rosenbaum, L. Newman,
GREAT SALT LAKE CITY

MEAT MARKET.

ROSENBAUM & NEWMAN

TAKE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING

TO THE PUBLIC THAT

THEY HAVE

Now Opened

—THE—

LARGEST MEAT STALL IN THE CITY,

WHERE THEY

Choicest Meats

Will Always be on Hand:

BEEF,
PORK,
MUTTON,
VEAL,
LAMB,
PORK SAUSAGE, HEAD CHEESE,
LIVER SAUSAGE,
CORNED BEEF,
CORNED PORK,
PICKLED TONGUE,
TRIPE,
BRAINS,
SWEET BREADS,
And, everything in the Business.

THE patronage of the Public is respectfully solicited for this establishment.

Every effort will be made to gratify the wishes of customers, and orders sent by the young will have the same prompt attention.

WE INVITE INSPECTION.

N. B.—Purchasers will have their Meats sent to any part of the City

FREE OF CHARGE!

ROSENBAUM & NEWMAN.
Nov. 18th, 1864.

CALL AT
WALKER BRO'S
—FOR—
French and English Merinos,
Alpaca Lustres,
—AND—
Mohairs,
Cobourgs,
Poplins,
Alcetas,
Grenadines,
Ecossais,
ALL WOOL REPS,
Fine Black Silks and Ginghams,
of all qualities,
AMERICAN & FRENCH DELAINES,
Jaconett, Swiss, Book, Dotted and Barred Muslins,
Victoria and Bishops Lawns.
The above line complete in every style.
Bleached and Unbleached Table Damasks,
French Broadcloths and Cassimeres,
All Wool French Shawls,
a beautiful selection.
Flowers, Ruches, Bonnet, Taffeta and Velvet Ribbons,
French Corsets, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Hair Nets, Embroidered and Linen Collars, Fancy Dress Trimmings,
PERFUMERY and STATIONERY,
Shakspeare's and other Dramatic Works, Fancy Albums, and a great variety of Books suitable for Christmas and New Years' Presents.
Also, Wilson's Complete Series of School Books.
A very heavy stock of Foreign and Domestic
DRY GOODS,
China, Queens and Tin-Ware,
CUTLERY,
Miners' and Carpenters' Tools,
of every description.
Groceries
of Finest quality, and
CANDIES
in great variety.
dec24tf WALKER BRO'S.

A DESIRABLE THING.

A WELL MADE BOOT OR SHOE THAT combines ease and comfort with that elegance and gracefulness so sought for and admired by persons of good taste and sound judgment, can always be obtained at a REASONABLE RATE, by engaging the services of
MR. DAVID PUDNEY,
At the Josephite Missionary House, 12th Ward,
GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.
Ladies and Gentlemen, so desiring, will be waited upon at their residences.
Orders from Camp Douglas respectfully solicited. dec21-tf

CALIFORNIA HOUSE.
State Street, Salt Lake City,
One and a-half blocks south of Theater.
THE subscriber having leased, re-modeled and fitted up in good style the house of E. M. Cast, is now fully prepared to accommodate any number of guests with first class
Boarding and Lodging.
The table will be always supplied with the Best the market affords.
☞ Pleasant rooms, clean and comfortable beds, etc. McMASTERS & MASON,
dec1-tf Proprietors.

SALT LAKE HOUSE.
East Temple Street.....Salt Lake City.
THIS LARGE AND EXCELLENT HOTEL HAS BEEN open so long to the public, that it is unnecessary for the proprietor to give it any recommendation, except that it has lately been re-modeled and re-fitted with extensive additions, has First Class accommodations, good, clean Beds, and Tables supplied with the
BEST THE MARKET AFFORDS.
In connection with the House is a BAR always furnished with the choicest brands of
Wines, Liquors and Cigars.
nov1tf P. LITTLE, Proprietor.

Dissolution of Co-partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between WM. TON & DILDINE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued under the name and firm of DILDINE & EARLES, who will liquidate all outstanding debts against the old firm. Parties who are indebted to WHARTON & DILDINE will make payment to their successors, who are authorised to receipt for the same.
Stockton, Rush Valley, U. T.,
December 16th, 1864. } dec22-1w

UNION VARIETIES
WILL perform at the CAMP THEATER each Monday and Thursday evenings, until further notice, with a change of programme each night. dec13-tf

THE POLICY OF ARMING THE SLAVES.—The writer of the Message intended to be cautious, but has in several points written an indiscreet paper. That part which will attract most attention is the passage relating to a suggested conscription of negro soldiers. This project originated with those who had not fully reflected on its character, and has been made a matter of some publicity by others who delight in all things which make a sensation. The proposition has, in fact, made a considerable sensation both in Northern and Southern States. It has not hitherto been mentioned in these columns, because there was no possibility that it would become a practical measure of policy, and because it was a matter to provoke violent discord of feeling and speech at a period when such discussion was most undesirable. Both from its delicacy and from the fact that it has never been a subject of official deliberation, we are surprised to see it to be an act of cruelty to deprive the slave of the care and guardianship of a master. If the slave must fight, he should fight for the blessings he enjoys as a slave, and not for the miseries that would attend him if freed. The second proposition is still more startling. It is a concession that the Confederate government has the power and right to exterminate slavery by the simple process of impressing or purchasing all slaves, and then emancipating them. Lincoln has never gone so far as this; for, in his plan for compensated emancipation, he expressly referred the question to the state, acknowleding that they only could determine it. It is unnecessary to dwell on this subject. We are perfectly sure the President could never have designed to give his assent to so monstrous a proposition as this. The multiplicity and magnitude of the subjects that claim his attention will suggest sufficient excuse for the inadvertence of expressions and immaturity to views from which theories so out of place in a communication from the President of the slaveholding states, are deductible.—*Richmond Examiner, Nov. 8th.*

ENGLAND IN NEUTRAL PORTS.—A correspondent of the New York *Times*, writing from Norfolk, Virginia, November 15th. says:

At the time of the capture of Mason and Slidell, it was expected by the British at Panama that England would declare war against the United States, and that the news would first reach the Isthmus by steamer from Liverpool. The British sloop-of-war Tartar was then lying in the bay of Panama, in company with the United States sloop-of-war Lancaster. A few days before the arrival of the steamer from Liverpool, the Tartar lifted her anchor and sailed up to the island of Taboga, and the next day steamed down and took a position within comparatively short range of the Lancaster. The captain of the Tartar then put a spring on his cable, and hauled his ship broadside to the American ship, and waited the arrival of the news. Had war been declared, there is no doubt the Tartar would have opened on the Lancaster without any regard to the neutrality of the port. It is well to keep these facts before the public in a time when the English press is so much exercised on sanctity of neutral ports. It would be interesting to inquire when it was England respected the sanctity of the harbors and laws of any weak power, if her interest seemed to invite a breach of it. Brazil has abundant experience of the insolence of the British in these particulars, and she will be slow to act in the Florida affair under any advice that may come from that quarter. I was on board the Tartar while she was lying as described, broadside to the Lancaster (myself an officer of the Lancaster), and took some bread and cheese with the ward-room mess; so I know.

NEW TURPENTINE.—We have before us, says the *Bee*, a sample of turpentine recently manufactured at the Butte Mills, in Butte county, by Mr. Fairbanks. Pitch gatherers in the mountains had gathered immense quantities of gum from a species of fir tree which abounds there, imagining it to be good for resin and turpentine. On trial at the distilleries it could not be worked by any known process. Fairbanks made a trial of it at his mills, and by accident hit upon a process by which he succeeded in manufacturing an excellent quality of resin, and also an article of turpentine which appears to be prime. The specimen before us has an odor something like a lemon peel, or balsam, is opaque and highly volatile. If it will serve to mix paints and oils, the new discovery will prove an immense benefit to this State, as the quantity is almost unlimited.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS!

N. S. RANSOHOFF & CO.

Begs leave to inform the public that they will soon open their

NEW STORE,

OPPOSITE THE

Overland Stage Line Office,

Where they will offer for sale, one of the

Largest

And

Best

Assorted

STOCK

OF

MERCHANDISE

Ever brought to this City.

We shall have

Everything that is to be Found,

IN A

FIRST CLASS STORE.

We shall also keep the store we now occupy Where we will always have on hand a

Fine and Well

ASSORTED STOCK

OF

Clothing and Furnishing

Goods.

—o—

Liberal Deduction Made

TO

COUNTRY DEALERS.

—o—

Flour, Grain and other Produce taken, for which the regular prices will be allowed.

o3tf N. S. RANSOHOFF & CO.

GILBERT & SONS,

Main Street, next to Salt Lake House.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Dealers in

Groceries,
Provisions,
Clothing,
Hardware,
Crockery,
Glassware,
Stationery,
School Books,

All kinds Preserves, Pie and Can Fruits.

Coats,
Pants,
Vests,
Hats,
Caps,
Boots,
Shoes,
Gloves,
Handk'fs,

And a Splendid Assortment of

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS.

Also: a Large and

WELL SELECTED STOCK

OF

Dry Goods,

Consisting of

Silks,
Lawns,
Cambrics,
Calicoes,
Checks,
Chambrays,
Flannels,
Shawls,
Ribbons,
Laces,
Hose,

And a well selected assortment of

Fancy, and Toilet Articles,

Such as

Hair Brushes,
Tooth Brushes,
Flesh Brushes,
Nail Brushes,
Coarse and
Fine Combs,

And a Choice Selection of

Pomades and Perfumeries.

Call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ *No Trouble to Show Goods.* ☜

Remember the place, next door to the Salt Lake House, Main Street, Salt Lake City.

oct5-tf GILBERT & SONS.

FREIGHT TO THE MINES!

FREIGHT TO VIRGINIA CITY!

Freight to Bannack City!

Freight to Boise City!

Freight to Idaho City!

The undersigned is prepared to furnish any Amount of Transportation, for

ANY AMOUNT OF FREIGHT,

Either by

Mule or Ox Teams,

To the above, or other points, with

Safety and Dispatch,

And upon

REASONABLE TERMS.

☞ Apply at my office, Salt Lake House, first door south of Hotel entrance.

HOWARD LIVINGSTON.

September 2d, 1864. s3tf

MULES.

I have Fifty Head of

Large, Young, and Well Broke

AMERICAN MULES,

Which I will exchange for

WHEAT,
BARLEY,
OATS,
FLOUR
OR HAY.

☞ Apply at my office, Salt Lake House, first door south of Hotel entrance.

HOWARD LIVINGSTON.

September 2d, 1864. dec3-tf

OVERLAND STAGE LINE.

BEN HOLLADAY, Proprietor.

Carrying the great through mail between the

Atlantic and Pacific States.

This Line is now running

DAILY COACHES

In connection with the

OVERLAND MAIL COMPANY,

To and from Atchison, Kansas, Nebraska City and Placerville, California, through Salt Lake City.

Coaches for Atchison and Nebraska City leave every morning at ten o'clock.

A Treasure and Freight Express

Carried weekly between

SALT LAKE, ATCHISON and NEBRASKA CITY,

In charge of the most Competent and Trustworthy Messengers.

This Line also runs

TRI-WEEKLY COACHES,

Carrying Passengers, Mails and Express matter between Salt Lake City and Virginia City, Montana, VIA. East Bannack City. Also, a

TRI-WEEKLY LINE

Between Walla Walla, Oregon, and Salt Lake City, via. Boise City, West Bannock.

Time to Denver,..... 5 days.
Time to Atchison & Nebraska City, 12 "

jy8tf JO. S. ROBERSON, Agent.

OVERLAND MAIL COMPANY.

TO VIRGINIA CITY, NEV. TER., IN FIVE DAYS.

The Overland Mail Company, carrying the

United States Mail

FROM

Salt Lake to Virginia City, N. T.,

Forms in connection with the Overland Stage, East, and the Pioneer Stage Co., West, the

GREAT OVERLAND MAIL LINE

BETWEEN

Atchinson, Kansas, and Placerville, California,

And a perfect line of communication between the

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC COASTS

The coaches of this line are

Neat and Commodious,

And special attention is paid to the comfort and convenience of passengers.

The Trip from

Salt Lake City to Virginia, N. T.,

Is made

INSIDE OF FIVE DAYS;

Thence by rapid means of conveyance to Placerville, Sacramento and San Francisco, making the through trip

INSIDE OF SEVEN DAYS.

Coach's Leave Salt Lake City,

EVERY DAY,

AT ONE O'CLOCK, P. M.

H. S. RUMFIELD, Agent.

Great Salt Lake City, July 1st, 1864. jy11tf